











## The DOOM TRAIL

by ARTHUR D. HOWDEN SMITH

AUTHOR OF PORTO BELLO GOLD ETC.

W.N.U. SERVICE

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### CHAPTER VIII—Continued

"Here," he said, "you may find my warrant from the king himself to execute what powers I deem necessary along the frontier. Only the governor-general may overrule me."

Jonele studied the paper. "That is so," he admitted. "But I tell you this, De Veulle, you have a bad record on the frontier for a trouble-maker. But for you I should have had the Senecas and Onondagas in my interest before this. I write to Quebec by the first post, demanding a check upon your activities. We have too much at stake to permit you to jeopardize it."

"At De-on-nun-dega it is known that Ta-wan-nears and his brother Ormerod journeyed to Jagara," Jonele turned to me. "De Veulle before Jonele could speak."

"Well, my Jene," he said soberly, "whatever your name may be, you have gotten yourself into a nasty mess. You will be lucky if you die quickly. My advice to you is to pick the first chance to die, no matter how it may be. These Keepers—pests! They are a bad lot. They are artists in torment. 'Tis part of their religion, which I will say they still practice, even though Pere Hyacinthe were to excommunicate me."

As he was about to climb the stairs De Veulle had ascended, De Veulle called him back.

"One moment! Speaking officially, Monsieur Jonele, I desire you to send out bolts to all friendly tribes, summoning them to a council-war which will be held here by the king's command in August."

Jonele bowed. "It shall be done," he said.

"Now then," De Veulle addressed me, "we will consider your case. Are the bands sufficiently tight?"

"I had been bound with strips of rawhide which cut into every muscle. The question was superfluous."

"Pick them up," he said to the Cahungas. "We will get back to the canoe."

Despite the tightness of my bonds and the numbness they induced, I felt asleep, rocked by the easy motion of the canoe as it was driven along by the powerful arms of the Cahungas.

### CHAPTER IX

#### \*La Vierge du Bois

A dash of water awakened me. One of the Cahungas was leaning down, his hideous face close to mine, his fingers wrestling with the knots in the rawhide bonds.

"You cannot lie, my distinguished guest," called De Veulle from his place at the stern. "You must keep us dry."

As the rawhide strips were unwound I was able to sit up and look over the frail bark side. We were out of sight of land, and a moderate breeze was raising a slight swell, the crest of which occasionally broke over our bow.

In the other canoe Ta-wan-nears already was at work with a bark scow. All of that day we were isolated on the restless surface of the huge inland sea. Just before dusk of the second day we sighted a rocky coast, and cheered away from it. On the sixth day we passed out of the lake into the narrow channel of the great river, and landed in the evening at a palisaded post on the southern bank.

So far I had been treated fairly well. My captors had shared with me the meager fare of parched corn and jerked meat; and if I had been compelled to bate out the canoe incessantly, it was equally true that they had labored at the paddles night and day. Just now everything was changed. My feet were left unbound, but with an enemy still the savages looked back my arms until within every bit of elevation was stopped to them and each movement I was forced to make became an act of torture. The one recompense for my sufferings was that for the first time since our capture I had the company of Ta-wan-nears, and I was able to profit by his stoical demeanor in resisting the impulse to vent my anger against De Veulle.

"Say nothing, brother," he cautioned me when I wanted my knife. "For every word you say will afford him satisfaction."

"I wish I had stayed in the canoe in the middle of the lake," I exclaimed bitterly. "What is this place? Where are we?"

brother, that De Veulle is taking us to La Vierge du Bois."

"It matters little where he takes us," I returned bluntly. "Our end is like to be the same in any case. Jonele told me all I sought to know of Jagara—but he told it to a dead man."

"Not yet dead, brother," Ta-wan-nears corrected me gently. "We have still a long way to go—and we have our search."

"Which is like to lead us into the hands of—?" I said rudely.

The De Veulle and three strange Frenchmen walked up at that moment, and Ta-wan-nears who spared the necessity of an answer.

"Tis well," De Veulle was saying. "We will rest the night, then, I lodge my prisoners in the stockade."

"And there is naught else?" asked one of the others.

"The letter to Pere Hyacinthe—don't forget that."

Whereat they all laughed with a kind of sinister mystery and cast glances of amusement at us.

The Cahungas drove us from the bank with kicks and blows of their paddle-blades, and the white men followed leisurely, laughing now and then as we dodged some particularly vicious attack upon our heads and faces. As it was, when we were flung into a bare log-walled room within the palisade we were covered with bruises.

"Twas the real beginning of our torment."

In the morning our arms were untied and we were given a mess of half-cooked Indian meal. Then the rawhides were rebound, and we set

forth upon a trail that led from the river southward into the forest. A Cahungas walked behind each of us, tomahawk in hand. De Veulle himself brought up the rear, his musket always ready. If we hesitated in our pace or staggered, the savage nearest to us used the flat of his tomahawk or his musket-butt.

(In the third day, shortly after noon, I was accustomed to hear faintly, but very distinctly, a bell ringing in the forest.)

"La Vierge du Bois welcomes you," called De Veulle from behind us. "The bell rings you in. Ah, there will be bright eyes and flushed cheeks at sight of you."

He laughed in a pleasant, melodious way.

"White cheeks to flush for you, Ormerod, and red cheeks to grow dusky for our friend the chief here! What a fluttering of hearts there will be!"

Could I have reached my hands free I would have scratched a tomahawk from the Cahungas before me. But I did what Ta-wan-nears did—held my head straight and walked as if I had not heard. Something told me the Seneca suffered as much as I.

We did not hear the bell again; but in mid-afternoon the forest ended upon the banks of a little river, and in the

distance a wooden tower showed through the trees. As we drew nearer other buildings appeared, arranged in irregular fashion about a clearing. One of pretentious size stood by itself inside the palisade.

Cahungas, including women and children, swarmed along the trail with gurgling cries. A big, red-headed man stepped from a building which was evidently a storehouse. 'Twas Boiling, and with a yell of delight he snatched a block of wood from the ground and hurled it at my head.

"Curse me," his the renegade and his red shadow! he shouted. "We are in great luck! Do but wait until Tom knows you are here, my friend. The stake awaits you!"

He walked beside us, rubbing his hands together in high glee, and discoursing with seemingly expert knowledge on the precise character of the various kinds of torment we should undergo.

His attentions drew a considerable crowd, and when we reached the single rule street of the settlement 'twas to find the whole population awaiting us. The gate in the stockade around the big house was open, and with a thrill I realized that a swirl of color there meant Marjory. Murray's stately figure I identified at a distance.

I think she did not know me at first. There was no reason why she should. My leather garments were rent and torn, my hair was tangled and matted with briars and thorns from the underbrush, my face was scratched and bleeding. I was thin and gaunt, and I might not walk upright, although I tried, for the rawhide thongs bowed by shoulders.

But Murray knew me instantly, and a flare of exultation lighted his face. De Veulle halted us directly in front of the gate.

"An old acquaintance has consented to visit us," he said.

And with a shock of grief I saw comprehension dawn in Marjory's face. But she did not blush crimson as De Veulle had prophesied. She blenched white. I knew by that she had been long enough at La Vierge du Bois to appreciate the temper of its inhabitants.

"I seem to recollect the tall Indian beside our friend, likewise," observed Murray.

"Tis his companion of the interview at Caverton's in New York," rejoined De Veulle. "What, Mistress Marjory, you have not forgotten the rash youth who has always threatened or badgered you?"

Her lips moved mechanically, but 'twas a minute before she could force her voice to obey.

"I remember," she said.

Murray took snuff precisely and addressed himself to me.

"You are a dangerous youth, Master Ormerod. You had opportunity to win free of your past misdeeds, you will allow, yet you would hear none of my advice. No, you must mix in affairs which did not concern you. Ah, I warned you, it hath led to your sore perjury. Much as I—"

Marjory flung out her arms in a gesture of appeal.

"Why do you talk so much, sir?" she cried. "What have you in mind? This man is an Englishman. Is he to be given up to the savages?"

Murray surveyed her gravely.

"Tut, tut, my dear," is this the way to conduct in public? 'Given up to the savages,' forthwith! The young man is a traitor, a renegade, and a scoundrel in matters beyond his comprehension or ability. We must reckon up the harm he hath done, and assess his punishment in proportion."

"Just what do you mean by that, sir?" she demanded coldly.

"Frankly, my dear lass, I cannot tell you as yet."

"I think you mock me," she asserted. "And I may tell you, sir, I will be party to no such crime to humanity. You talk of traitors. I am wondering if there is more than one meaning to the word."

She turned with a flutter of garments and sped into the house. De Veulle eyed Murray rather quizzically, but the arch countenance gave no evidence of uneasiness.

"You shall tell me about it," he said, as if nothing had happened. "Meanwhile I suppose they may be lodged with the Keepers."

"Yes," agreed De Veulle; "but I desire to give some particular instructions for their entertainment."

"No, do so, by all means," answered Murray equably. "But wait; here comes Pere Hyacinthe!"

The Indian surrounded us huddled back, ringing against the stockade, their eyes fixed upon a tall, thin figure in a blue-black cassock of the Jesuit order. He walked with a peculiar halting gait. His face was scarred, the skin stretched tight over prominent teeth. His eyes blazed out of twin caverns.

THE END CONTINUED

### Humorous Episode the Result of Tardiness

Attendance, that classic of dictation of college professors, is an important element which does not restrict itself to any class of individuals, as was proven at a recent meeting held in one of the city's hotels.

A young lady, arriving shortly after the meeting was called to order, became embarrassed at her tardiness and, when called upon for her ticket of admission at the door, handed the required pastedboard to the ticket-taker and hurried to her seat.

Shortly afterward the chairman of the meeting called for order and explained that he had a short announcement to make. "If Miss Smith will call at the door, on her way out," said the chairman, "we will be glad to return her automobile license in exchange for her ticket of admission."

change for her ticket of admission."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Pianists' Hand-Stretches

The difficulty of some of last's compositions for the piano is perhaps explained in part by the fact that his own hand-stretch was unusually big. He could easily stretch an octave with his thumb and first finger. Rubinstein also had a phenomenal reach. On the other hand, there are well-known pianists today whose natural stretch is barely an octave yet by a tact and careful practice, and by a wise choice of music for performance, they have established themselves in the estimation of audiences, who are rarely aware of the handicap.

# RADIO

## Why Loop Antenna Returns to Favor

### Improvements in Receiver Design Aid in Making Plan Practical.

By L. M. CLEMENT

Chief Engineer, Fada Radio.

Perhaps the mystery of loop operation always will stir the interest of the lay person. That a small wooden frame wound with a comparatively few turns of wire can act as an antenna for a receiver and pick up without any other connection a certain station, either local or distant, is indeed marvelous.

It brings to mind the story of the New England farmer who witnessed his first demonstration of the electric light late in the Nineteenth century. He marveled long at the idea of light coming from a box connected by two wires to a small glass bulb. After deliberation, he admitted that it was wonderful, indeed, "what they thought up," but for the life of him could not understand how they made "the keene flow up the wires!"

### Loop Returning.

A review of receiving set apparatus placed on the market within the last few months reveals the incorporation of several distinct and outstanding features which were not present a year ago.

Among the more obvious changes is the increasing use of a loop, or, as it is technically known, a coil antenna. The coil antenna either has supplanted or wholly displaced the outside aerial for most of "pick-up" with certain types of receiving sets.

Curiously, the use of the coil antenna dates back to the time of the first radio experiments. In fact, the first designs of transmitting and receiving apparatus called for a form of coil antenna. The lack of the modern means and practices of high amplification prevented successful experiments at that time except over extremely short distances.

Just before and during the war, with the advent of high amplification, the loop came into prominence, particularly because of its directional characteristics and its portability. Today we find navigation depending to some extent upon the advantages and use of the coil antenna in connection with directional compass work.

A few years ago the loop antenna as a means of "pick-up" was resurrected and used in radio receivers for broadcast reception.

At that time, when the introduction of radio broadcast reception in itself was considered such a phenomenon, the loop probably enjoyed its favor in large measure due to its "novelty" appeal, rather than the possible advantages it possessed in simplicity of operation or installation.

In the final analysis the receiver of that day was usually of the four or five-tube design and did not permit the degree of satisfactory loop operation which could be obtained with the regulation outside antenna. Since performance is the predominant factor in determining the worth of a radio receiver in the end, the loop gradually but steadily waned in public favor.

Loops in Modern Receivers. Many recent improvements in receiver design have contributed to make the operation of a receiver on a loop antenna entirely practical, and this furnishes the impetus which is gradually but surely re-establishing the loop as a "pick-up" on the modern receiver.

Probably the most important development which has influenced the use of the loop in commercial practice is the introduction of full and complete metallic shielding which permits the high radio-frequency and audio-frequency amplification necessary for its successful operation.

The coil antenna is very efficient as compared to the outside antenna and only a fraction of the voltage induced in the outside antenna is induced in the loop. To obtain the same volume from the speaker with this smaller initial pick-up, sufficient amplification to compensate therefor, must be obtained.

When loops first were in favor, the addition of more stages of radio-frequency amplification to provide the sensitivity necessary for loop operation could not be satisfactorily accomplished because of lack of the necessary knowledge. Since then, the employment of multi-stage tuned radio-frequency amplifiers of the shielded type made possible the use of the loop as a means of pick-up.

Even a casual observation of the styles in radio today brings to light the increasing use of the loop operation in receivers, which employs only a small two or three-tube loop antenna and gives satisfactory operation in regard to the reception of distant stations.

Thus we find the pendulum of public choice again swinging back, and the loop operated receiver is seen everywhere today. In the higher-price apparatus, where use is made of seven or eight tubes, the loop is used almost entirely for operation as the amplification provided is sufficient for the reception of even the more distant stations.

Let us digress for a moment to explain loop operation. In short, the advancing radio wave is made up of two components, one electric and one magnetic. The magnetic field spreads out from the station in horizontal rings ever widening from the transmitter. An apt illustration is the "pebble in the pond" analogy. When the loop is pointed toward the source, the magnetic field will strike the loop at right angles, and a maximum of the magnetic field will be enclosed by the loop. This field is changing and, in similar fashion to the coil in a transformer, has a voltage set up in it. This voltage is then amplified by the receiver. When the loop is turned at right angles to the line between it and the transmitting station, none of the field cuts through the loop and therefore no voltage is developed. Without a voltage set up in the loop there is no effect upon the receiving set.

This easily explains not only the pick-up action but serves to illustrate its directional properties.

The directional effect of loop operation naturally helps in securing additional selectivity. Under the present crowded air conditions full benefit can be taken of this directional effect by turning the loop to exclude the undesired station, provided the desired station does not lie in the line between receiver and the undesired station.

In the large cities, where but limited space is available, outside antenna construction is often impossible, and where barriers of steel preclude the possibility of proper reception with the inside antenna, the loop then comes decidedly to the fore.

A large factor in the growing preference of loop operated receivers is the ease of installation and possibility of portability. Many such loop sets have found their way into other places than the home.

### Novel Features.

Even in cases where loop operation has proved very successful, the "un-sightliness" objection has been expressed by the critical set user.

Present-day practice has done much to overcome this objection. The loop is now mounted on a bracket which can be swung out of sight or cleverly worked into the cabinet itself. Or, if it is to be permanently exposed, it is on the far, from a furniture standpoint, with the set itself.

In conclusion, we can say that once more, loop operation is coming into favor due in large measure to the latest practices of engineering and design which have been constantly at work to provide better and better apparatus for public enjoyment.

### Some Valuable Pointers

#### on Soldering the Joints

Good solder joints are important to radio sets. The amateur set builder who has had no previous recourse to the use of soldering will undoubtedly reach unpleasant experience if he follows a few elementary requisites.

The parts which are to be soldered must be cleaned to brightness and a sufficient amount of good flux should then be applied. Examine the soldering copper to see that it is clean and that the tip is properly tinned, i. e., evenly coated with solder. Heat the copper adequately, but take care that it does not become brilliant, otherwise the fluxing will burn off and a process of cleaning and retinning must be gone through before it is again serviceable. Using an electric soldering copper simplifies matters a great deal, as these maintain a fairly constant temperature.

Tin the parts which have been prepared and then place them in the desired position for joining. Put some solder on the tip of the copper and while firmly holding the parts together, apply the copper to them. When finished, wipe with a cloth to remove residue of flux. A good joint appears smooth and inconspicuous and exerts a maximum of binding efficiency and electrical transfer.

### Cheap Tubes Soon N. G.

#### for Distance Reception

The best designed and constructed receiver is perfectly useless without the proper vacuum tube. Tubes can be bought for prices ranging from 50 cents to \$5, but in general it can be said the prices indicate the relative values of the tubes in regard to life and performance.

The filaments in the cheap tubes are generally made of thin platinum wire which evaporates rapidly when heated to incandescence and soon loses its power of electron emission or burns out completely within a very short time. Further, the design is such that the tubes are very poor vacuum amplifiers or detectors so that it is impossible to get distant stations or even local stations with the proper volume.

From the instant that the cheap tubes are first lighted, their sensitivity starts to drop off, and within a relatively few hours they are useless for distance reception. An honest built tube employs tungsten wire for the filament and then this tungsten wire is impregnated with "thorium," which increases electron emission.

Tungsten is an extremely hard and refractory metal which can be kept at incandescence for hundreds of hours with but little loss by evaporation.

## White Tells of Tanlac's Benefits

After Surprising Recovery From Indigestion and Ailments Caused by Run-down Condition, Contractor Wants All to Know Tanlac

Clark A. White, Murrayville, V. A., contractor, says: "After 3 years suffering from constipation and other stomach ailments, I have found a successful remedy."

"When I began taking Tanlac I had given up hope of recovering. Tormenting pains bothered me so that I thought I would have to stop work. My nerves were worn with the struggle. I couldn't sleep. Lack of food, nervousness and indigestion had taken away my appetite."

"Soon after trying Tanlac, my strength returned and nervousness vanished. I gained seven pounds. Now that I have my health back, I endorse Tanlac to everyone."

Tanlac, made from roots, barks and herbs, relieves constipation, tones up sluggish liver, puts stomach in shape and helps build strength. Take this wonder tonic. At your druggist's.

## A QUICKER WAY TO END COLDS!

To quickly break up a cough or cold, it is necessary to do two things: 1—Get rid of phlegm. 2—Heal irritation in lining of throat, chest and bronchial tubes.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral accomplishes this by its powerful double action. It cuts away phlegm because its medication penetrates through and through the linings of throat, chest and bronchial tubes. You feel almost instant relief, all the way down. Then it is absorbed into the irritated membranes, just as ink soaks into a blotter. As its soothing, healing properties are absorbed by the membrane themselves, it stops the cough, breaks up the cold and brings prompt, lasting relief.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is hospital-proved. Prescribed by physicians. Pleasant to taste. 50c and, twice the quantity, \$1.00, at all druggists.

## FOR OVER 200 YEARS

harlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

## GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

## DO YOU SUFFER FROM ASTHMA?

After you have relieved your asthma by using the original GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES, you will find that you are able to breathe freely and comfortably. This is because the capsules act directly on the bronchial tubes, relaxing them and allowing the air to pass freely. The capsules are made of a pure, natural substance and are completely harmless. They are sold in three sizes, to suit the needs of different ages and conditions. Insist on the original GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES, and you will find that they are the only remedy that will give you permanent relief from asthma.

## Special Offer to Victims of Indigestion

Your Druggist Says Pleasant to Take, Bilex Must Help Poor Distressed Stomachs or Money Gladly Refunded.

You can be so distressed with gas and fullness from poor digestion or dyspepsia that you think your heart is going to stop beating. Your stomach may be so distended that your breathing is short and gaspy. You are dizzy and gray for quick relief—what's to be done?

Just one tablespoonful of Dare's Mentha Pepsin had speedily the gas disappear, the pressing on the heart ceases and you can breathe deep and naturally.

Oh! What blessed relief, but why not get rid of such attacks altogether? Why have them at all? Especially when any druggist anywhere guarantees Dare's Mentha Pepsin, a pleasant elixir, to help you on money back.

## And the Reason Why

Jerry—You say the land is rich? Farmer—Yeah, it should be. I've put all my money in it.

## No Cold

Fever headache or gripe? Cold break in a day for the millions who use HALL'S Headache and Fever Stopper. Gripe is checked. All in a way so reliable that druggists guarantee results. Colds are too important to treat in lesser ways.

Be Sure It's HALL'S Price 30c CASCARA QUININE Get Red Box with portrait



## STATE OF MAINE

February 28, 1927.

County of Oxford, ss.

Take this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1927, on execution dated the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1927, issued on a judgment rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court, for the said County of Oxford, at a term thereof begun and held on the second Tuesday of February, 1927, to wit, on the eighth day of February, 1927, in favor of J. M. Harrington, of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, against Angie B. Hook, of said Woodstock, for seventy-nine dollars and eighty cents, debt of damages, and twelve dollars and seventy-seven cents, costs of suit, and will be sold at public auction at the office of J. M. Harrington, corner of Main and Broad Streets, Bethel Village, Bethel, in said County, to the highest bidder, on the ninth day of April, 1927, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate and all the right title and interest which the said Angie B. Hook has had in and to the same on the ninth day of December, 1926, at three o'clock and fifty minutes in the afternoon, the time when the same was attached on the writ in the under writ to wit:

One following real estate lying in said Woodstock and on the easterly side of the road leading from Bryant's Pond Village, in said Woodstock, to Locke's Mills Village, in the town of Greenwood, in said Oxford County, and known as the Taylor Place, bounded and described as follows, to wit: A certain 2.5 acre parcel of land with buildings thereon lying easterly of said road leading from Bryant's Pond to said Locke's Mills, containing about two (2) acres, and the same parcel as conveyed to Cordelia Taylor and Edward A. Taylor by Melvin M. Hathaway by deed dated December 7, 1912, see Oxford Records Book 222, page 225.

Also another lot of land adjoining the above, being the same lot of land previously as conveyed to said Cordelia Taylor and Edward A. Taylor, by Melvin M. Hathaway by deed dated December 7, 1912, see Oxford Records Book 222, page 225, to which deeds reference may be had for further particulars.

J. M. HARRINGTON,  
Deputy Sheriff

## NEW HAMPSHIRE MUTUAL LIABILITY CO., Concord, N. H.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1926

Real Estate, \$129,233.69  
Mortgage Loans, 282,660.19  
Cash in Office and Bank, 70,873.42  
Interest and Rents, 2,841.53  
All other Assets, 62,417.31

Liabilities, \$107,541.31  
Total Assets and Liabilities, \$637,214.15

Admitted, \$17,000.00  
Not Paid Loans, \$17,000.00  
Unpaid Premiums, \$17,000.00  
All other Liabilities, \$17,000.00  
Total Liabilities, \$17,000.00

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All other Liabilities, \$17,000.00  
Total Liabilities, \$17,000.00

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Unpaid Premiums, \$17,000.00  
All other Liabilities, \$17,000.00  
Total Liabilities, \$17,000.00

## THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

of Hartford, Conn.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1926

Mortgage Loans, \$183,250.00  
Stocks and Bonds, 15,533,974.35  
Cash in Office and Bank, 1,183,433.25  
Agents' Balances, 955,007.50  
Bills Receivable, 114,208.52  
Interest and Rents, 146,297.12  
All other Assets, 51,677.62

Gross Assets, \$16,251,309.37  
Deduct Items not admitted, 107,307.28

Admitted Assets, \$16,144,002.09  
LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1926

Not Paid Loans, \$1,071,694.69  
Unpaid Premiums, 7,551,947.17  
All other Liabilities, 395,597.51  
Cash Capital, 1,000,000.00  
Surplus over all Liabilities, 6,027,752.00

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$16,144,002.09  
Stewart W. Goodwin, Agent, Norway, Maine, 3-24-31-6

## THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

80 Maiden Lane, New York

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1926

Real Estate, \$1,735,015.68  
Mortgage Loans, 13,200.00  
Stocks and Bonds, (Actual market value, Dec. 31, 1926) 62,787,937.00  
Cash in Office and Bank, 3,218,095.47  
Agents' Balances, 2,701,320.76  
Bills Receivable, 480,325.00  
Interest and Rents, 339,815.94

Gross Assets, \$71,250,866.13  
Deduct Items not admitted, 331,193.19

Admitted, \$70,919,672.94  
LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1926

Not Paid Loans, \$2,536,792.57  
Unpaid Premiums, 26,080,343.71  
All other Liabilities, 2,000,000.00  
Cash Capital, 10,000,000.00  
Surplus over all Liabilities, 25,408,904.12

Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$70,919,672.94  
Stewart W. Goodwin, Agent, Norway, Maine, 3-24-31-6

## THE LIVERPOOL &amp; LONDON &amp; GLOBE INS. CO. LTD.

U. S. Branch Executive Office

1 Park Lane, New York City

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1926

Real Estate, \$1,437,376.00  
Mortgage Loans, 1,090,507.41  
Stocks and Bonds, 12,633,607.27  
Cash in Office and Bank, 1,240,012.02  
Agents' Balances, 1,820,418.11  
Bills Receivable, 76,292.49  
Interest and Rents, 177,226.07  
All other Assets, 208,106.37

Gross Assets, \$19,410,509.13  
Deduct Items not admitted, 113,180.94

Admitted, \$19,297,328.19  
LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1926

Not Paid Loans, \$1,630,687.42  
Unpaid Premiums, 12,311,967.84  
All other Liabilities, 660,815.73  
Surplus over all Liabilities, \$16,121,119.19  
Total Liabilities and Surplus, \$16,121,119.19  
Stewart W. Goodwin, Agent, Norway, Maine, 3-24-31-6

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## FARM STOCK

## BETTER METHOD OF CARING FOR EWES

Thousands of pregnant ewes are lost every winter and spring that might be saved by a better method of feeding and management. Affected ewes are invariably found to have pale-colored, friable or almost rotten livers when examined after death. Often the sheep are fat and usually they are constipated and sluggish. They spit their teeth, become weak, stagger about, go down, are paralyzed and soon die. The visible mucus membranes of the eyes and other openings of the body may be found lined with yellow, from absorption of bile, or may be abnormally pale in color. Medicine rarely does any good, unless started the moment symptoms become apparent. Prevention is of paramount importance.

We attribute the disease to prolonged, excessive feeding on coarse, bulky, woody roughage in the absence of intensive feed to regulate the bowels and to lack of enough exercise. Ewes should be made to walk a mile or two daily to get their hay, scattered over the surface of a distant field, a path being opened for them with a snow-plow if necessary. The hay should be clover or alfalfa, both rich in protein and possessing a vitamin that is absolutely necessary to good health and assimilation of lime salts. Timothy and swale hay, old weathered straw and corn stover, threshed clover hay and coarse, withered and frosted grass are most liable to induce the constipated condition that favors the disease in question. We regard it as self-poisoning from absorption into the system of poisons derived from the intestines and not excreted or destroyed in the liver.

In addition to the legume hay, each ewe should be given two pounds of roots or two pounds of ground corn daily to regulate its bowels, and, unless in good flesh from "flushing" by generous feeding at mating time, should be fed daily one-half to three-fourths of a pound of mixture of two parts of whole or crushed oats and one part of wheat bran.

It is inadvisable to feed much corn, as it is fattening and encourages sluggishness. Were the ewes properly fed and made to take active exercise every day throughout pregnancy, there would be far fewer losses. As to medicinal treatment, the drug that seems to have proved most useful is Glander salt, the dose of which is two to four ounces, given in tepid water well sweetened, with molasses. Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin.

## Gilts Should Have Good Feed in Winter Season

Gilts expected to farrow early next spring should have attention during winter. They will need a comfortable bed when fed weathered corn. Not only is shelter desirable but a warm bed of straw is indispensable.

The feed should be such as will enable them to make lard, muscle and to furnish the vital organs properly. As a rule gilts are bred quite young and there is very little time for growth and development before they are to furnish their offspring. That means that we as farmers and animal husbandmen must feed properly.

There is generally very little for gilts to get in the form of grazing at this season of the year. It is of course well that grazing be had but it is not easy to provide for at this time. But the feed must be suitable so that the gilts will be prepared for the spring pigs.

Protein feeds in considerable quantities will generally be needed. Skimmed milk, tankage, meat meal, shorts, ground oats, bran, cotton seed meal, etc., are good sources. Remember that cotton seed meal should not be fed without caution. One part cotton seed meal to five or six parts grain is safe, according to experiments. One part tankage or meat meal to nine parts grain is generally recommended.

## Fine Way of Marketing Feed at a Good Profit

Lamb feeding has been profitable during the past few years, and offers a good means of marketing feed at a profit. Good western range lands are generally safer in feed, since farm raised native lambs are frequently troubled with stomach worms. Lambs which are infested with stomach worms will not make good gains in the feed lot and losses are likely to ensue.

The market prefers fat lambs that do not weigh more than ten pounds. Heavy feeder lambs should not weigh more than ten pounds when put into the feed lot.

## Hogs Loose in Orchard

When fed liberally and given plenty of water hogs are not likely to cause much if any damage in an orchard. However, hogs may do considerable damage by gnawing the trees or destroying the roots. If allowed in the orchard they should be watched closely and prevented if they begin injuring the trees. If it is necessary to keep them in the orchard the trees should be protected by some kind of fence for the trees to prevent the hogs injuring them.

## WEST PARIS

The honor parts for the graduating class of West Paris High School have been assigned:

Valedictory, Ruby Chandler  
Salutatory, Edna Richardson  
Address to Undergraduates, Robert Penley

Class Will, Ellis Ellingwood  
Class Flower and Class Colors, Mary Swan

Class Prophecy for Boys, Phemie Hoss  
Gifts for the Boys, Mariha Day  
Gifts for the Girls, Joseph Penley

Class History, Thomas Perkins  
Class Grammar, Harlan Childs

Class Inventory, Linswood Curtis  
Mrs. Ida Mountfort was called to Portland Wednesday by the illness of her daughter.

H. H. Gammon was ill last week, but is recovered sufficiently to be in the state.

Mrs. Sara Curtis is better, and her daughter, Mrs. P. S. Briggs, has returned to Portland.

Mrs. Rolfe of Yarmouth has been the guest of Mrs. G. W. Blanton.

Rev. Eleanor H. Pothas attended the funeral Wednesday of Mrs. Emma Barrett at Sumner.

Mrs. Annie M. Willis has been visiting at Auburn and Portland for the past two weeks.

A good delegation from the Federated Church and eight young people from the Universalist church attended the Young People's Conference at Norway Saturday, March 12, and Sunday evening. There was a union service at the M. E. church, when reports of the conference were given.

Valerie Hodge had the misfortune to lose the index finger and middle finger of the right hand above the first joint in a slipper at Mann's mill one day last week. Much sympathy is expressed for her.

Robert Johnson has returned from St. Barnabas Hospital at Portland, and is improved in health.

The Parent-Teacher Association held a very interesting meeting Monday evening, March 14. The demonstrations of daily school were enjoyed. Miss Edwards' room consisting of sub-primary, first and second grades, read and did some of their folk dances. Miss Judd's third and fourth grades recited the poem, "The Village Blacksmith" and "The Children's Hour." Miss Perkins' room, fifth and sixth, gave an exhibition in handspinning from their health training that was well done. Miss Berry's class in Freshman Latin was very fine. Paula Howe sang, Mary Patch accompanied.

On Monday, April 4, Miss Florence Hale, superintendent of rural schools in Maine, will be the speaker. She is highly recommended as a speaker.

Little Gordon Lolley son of E. R. Lolley of South Paris, has been spending the past two weeks with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Hadden.

Will Parr, Harrison Welch and Chas. Martin enjoyed a day fishing through the ice at Locke's Mills. Three smacked, herring exhibited as the result of their

trip in Gammon & Martin's store window have caused considerable merriment for the passers-by.

Mrs. H. R. Taill was a recent guest of Mrs. Helene B.



## For the Kiddies

Keep your children healthy and rosy-cheeked by preventing colds, colic, indigestion, worms, etc. Give them "L. F." Atwood's Molloline. The economy home remedy, 50c and 15c. Trial also by mail, if not at your dealer's.

Guaranteed Satisfactory by  
L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine



**Rude Awakening**

SLEEP is a blessing—but not while driving! Just one drowsy moment may result in a costly crash. Protect your automobile investment with an Aetna Combination Automobile Policy, including the collision feature.

**WALTER E. BARTLETT**  
Representative  
BETHEL, MAINE  
Tel. 108-5

**WEST GREENWOOD**  
Bernard Harrington finished hauling pulp for Mr. Emery and returned home Sunday.  
Flora Seams went to Norway Saturday.  
Mrs. Bradford's brother called on her last week.  
Will Seams came home from Grafton where he had been working all winter.  
Mr. French of Albany called on Will Hall recently.  
Tom Kennehan, Jr., finished hauling pulp Friday for the Bartletts of Hallowell.  
Ernest Cross was in town last week.  
W. A. Holt was in Albany on business one day last week.  
Gertrude Harrington spent the week end at home.  
Rae Cummings spent Sunday with his father in Albany.  
Frank Stevens was in town with his line of dry goods recently.  
Frank Rainey has moved into the Ernest Cross house in this vicinity.  
Morris Chase was a caller in Albany Sunday.

## Milk Gives Most Food Value At Least Cost

Milk gives more food value for less cost than any other food known to man, according to Herbert C. Hooks, secretary of the Federated Milk Association.

"Dietitians are unanimous in advocating the use of milk by men, women and children," said Mr. Hooks. "Milk and evaporated milk supply some of all the materials necessary for the growth and maintenance of the body; they furnish energy for work, play and warmth."

"Milk helps repel the wear and tear of the body. It is as good as meat for building muscle. Moreover, it is cheaper. A quart of milk will supply as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak or four large eggs. Milk, particularly evaporated milk, which has twice the mineral content of market milk, is one of the best and cheapest sources of lime, which is a form of calcium. Infants and growing children need lime to build bones and teeth. It is just as necessary for adults to keep their bones in good condition, fine quart of milk, or one pint of evaporated milk, furnishes as much calcium as ten large oranges, thirty-two eggs or twenty pounds of beef. Milk also is a valuable source of phosphorus and supplies a certain amount of iron."

"By some authorities milk is said to be an aid in longevity. Dr. Herman Lundgren, health commissioner for Chicago, gives his prescription for long life as follows: Drink one quart of milk a day and mix with one hour of sunshine. Repeat at intervals."

"Due to the efforts of health officials to get across to the public the message of milk, its general use in the United States has advanced tremendously in the last decade. This is especially true of evaporated milk for reasons of its convenience and economy. Housewives know there is no fear of obtaining contaminated evaporated milk, because it is not only the best grade of market milk rendered double-cream by skimming, but it is sterilized as well."

Pat and Mike went hunting with a shotgun, and only one shell, says "Harper's Magazine." Mike carried the gun and Pat the shell. They came upon a squirrel, and Mike was taking careful aim with the gun when Pat cried, "Don't shoot, Mike! Don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded!"

"I got it, Pat," answered the excited hunter. "The squirrel won't wait."

—American Boy.

**Higher Education**  
"What did your boy learn at college?" asked Ill.  
"All the latest slang, and now I need an interpreter to carry on a conversation with him," sighed El.

## Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By Mary Graham Bonner

### DRESSING BEAUTY

When Beauty woke up in the morning, and after she had talked of some of the games she would have, she thought of getting up.

She did not think of it so very long before she decided it was really time to be getting dressed.

Then Beauty pulled a rope that was back of her bed, a heavy, silken rope.

Six little pages came rushing into the room.

Then six little fairies followed.

"They have read about her, working very hard, smiling as they worked, as though pleased with what they were accomplishing."

They bathed her in a warm pool which was just beyond her bedroom. Around the pool were heavy ferns and the fine stones that formed the groundwork of the pool made the water a clear, blue color.

Then they dressed her in the loveliest of clothes—clothes that were made of soft, shimmering materials, clothes that were of strange and wonderful colors blended together.

Blue and reds and oranges and ambers and pinks and soft, soft greens were the colors.

As she moved it seemed as though a creature wearing the colorful, beautiful of the world was moving.

They combed her hair which looked like the work of the sun, should the sun take to spinning.

And about it they wound a wreath of flowers from the woods, little delicate white flowers, faintly scented, delicately-petalled.

She looked at herself in the mirror again. Her skin was white and soft, and her cheeks just faintly pink as though apple blossoms and peaches had blown to her, quite recently, a little of their hue.

Ah, yes, there was no mistake about it.

She was beautiful.

Every detail about her was perfect. Her throat was so lovely that it looked, in itself, like a song.

To look at it was almost like hearing exquisite, full-throated notes.

Her arms were so rounded and smooth that should she have put them about you, you would have felt that Beauty had had you in her clasp and that you would come forth beautiful, too, from having felt so much beauty.

—In just the way that you feel when you see an exquisite sunset, or when the beautiful world seems to take you in her lovely hold.

Her grace was so rhythmic that as she walked it seemed as though the wind sang and that little birds were singing in low, thrilling notes.

She was Beauty.

And to her nothing else mattered. She thought she would wait, just a little, before going forth to play with her friends, the Sunlight, the Blue Sky, the Flowers of the garden and the others.

For all of these are Beauty's friends and playmates.

She would wait and see if she could not think up something quite quite new to do.

She clapped her hands and bade her pages and the little fairy workers leave her while she thought.

At last she had decided. She would create a plan for world beauty.

"Beauty, I am Beauty," she said.

"It is the most important thing in all the world."

But Beauty had yet to learn many things. She had yet to learn that Beauty was very important in order to make the world beautiful and lovely but that it alone was not enough.

Yet Beauty was so young, so very, very young. And so very, very lovely!

**Quick!**  
Pat and Mike went hunting with a shotgun, and only one shell, says "Harper's Magazine." Mike carried the gun and Pat the shell. They came upon a squirrel, and Mike was taking careful aim with the gun when Pat cried, "Don't shoot, Mike! Don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded!"

"I got it, Pat," answered the excited hunter. "The squirrel won't wait."

—American Boy.

## Outstanding Fact in Christianity

By REV. JOHN C. PAGE  
Teacher of 12th, Bethel, Maine  
Little White, Chicago

TEST—God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him. He loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins. The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world.

The common thought that binds these Scriptures together is found in the statement that "God sent His Son to be the Savior of the world." This is the outstanding fact in Christianity. The cause for sending the Son and the purpose in sending Him are both mentioned and must later engage our thought, but the first great need is the renewing of our minds in the clear, plain declaration of fact that "God sent His Son into the world."

"For us and our salvation." He came down from heaven. The importance of an anniversary depends largely upon the greatness of the event which it commemorates. The greatest event in the history of heaven and earth is the coming of Christ into the world. It can never be too strongly stated or too tenderly held that our Lord came down from heaven and not up from humanity. The Father sent the Son—that is, He sent Him from heaven and sent Him to earth. Just as readily as the patriarch Jacob sent Joseph, the son of his love, out of the vale of Hebron, to see if it be "well with the brethren" so did the Heavenly Father send Jesus with a clear purpose in view.

The purpose of the Father is clearly stated as being twofold. First, He sent His Son "to be the propitiation for our sins"; second, "that we might live through Him"; third, He sent the Son "to be the Savior of the world." Consider this twofold purpose of the Father in sending His Son into the world. First, He sent Him "to be the propitiation for our sins." What this means may be understood in the light of Christ's own teaching. Referring to His mission, Jesus said, "The Son of Man is come to give His life a ransom for many." Mark that word "ransom" and think of its implications. It indicates a price paid for our redemption. Again, when speaking of His death, He referred to His shed blood as "the blood of the new covenant" shed for the redemption of sin. Take these two words "ransom" and "redemption" and you will find in them a satisfactory explanation of the purpose of God in sending His Son "to be the propitiation for our sins." At the cross He and every requirement of divine righteousness and declared every obligation incurred in human sin. "God loved us and sent His Son to be the propitiation for our sins."

The second part of this twofold purpose is seen in the words "that we might live through Him." The world that we inhabit lives through Him. "For every man that loveth Him," said Jesus, "what he might have life." Not only the problem of sin but the problem of death also is met and settled in this twofold purpose of God in sending His Son. To live through Him means to partake of His resurrection life. As a branch partakes of the life of the vine so we being spiritually united to Christ through faith share in His life victory over sin and death. "To use the words of 1 Peter 1:3, 'We are made partakers of the divine nature' or to use the words of John 5:24, 'We have passed out of death into life.' It is a message of life, a new life brought from heaven and bestowed upon those who have faith to receive it. This is the meaning of John 5:12. 'For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life.' Truly 'God sent His only begotten Son into the world that we might live through Him.' His nature we are dead in trespasses and sin but God quickens us into likeness of His through faith in His Son."

The remaining part of God's twofold purpose in sending His Son appears in the words, "The Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." His sacrifice is sufficient for all. His life is offered to all. "Who-soever will, let him take of the water of life freely." There is enough and to spare. But many turn away or neglect the great salvation. Some love darkness rather than light, others because of the perversity of their own hearts will not come. "But to as many as receive Him to them He gives saving power," forever over sin and death. Let the angels sing; let the saints rejoice; let sinners come.

**Becher and Suffering**  
Suffering is as God's letter. Open it and read it. Many of you will find that you are filled or that there is an inheritance laid up for you. It is sent, it is then down as a blessing of Christ, and says, O Lord, what wilt Thou? What shall it do to me? What secret is now to be disclosed? What better way is to be walked? What new strength is to be developed? What higher hope is to be awakened? What disinterested love is to be called into action? What has this suffering brought to me?—Henry Ward Beecher.

## THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

himself by taking law and other university courses. She became a practicing attorney, but that did not prevent her from working steadily in the behalf of suffrage. In that self-imposed capacity she called at Senator Hill's office one day, and when he did not agree with her views upon certain matters she made a second call—described as a "call down." The event formulated by the throwing of darts by Capitol. As both of the principals of the romance are national characters, the public is voicing its congratulations and extending its greetings to Senator and Mrs. Clarence C. Hill.

**WILL ROGERS'S FUTURE**  
A piece of political gossip in Washington is of interest. It is to the effect that the American clown, Will Rogers, is to be the principal Democratic campaigner next year. Rogers is a friend and admirer of Honorable William G. McAdoo. According to the politicians the business of making stump speeches is becoming somewhat out of date, because the public has learned that it can negotiate good speeches by staying at home and playing with the radio, and they prefer this to poor speeches and tiring out nights. However, Rogers is one of the country's greatest drawing cards, and where the ordinary politicians fail he may be able to amuse the voters, and kill a good many of them into voting the Democratic ticket. The only doubt about the Rogers scheme is whether or not he will retain his popularity through another year.

Humanists have short seasons, and history has produced few who answer to the class of "survival of the fittest."

**THE STUDY OF BOULDER DAM**  
The Senate of the United States included the Boulder dam project on the Colorado River in its filibuster at the close of the session. Secretary of Interior Herbert Work has confidence in his ability to straighten the matter out, and with that purpose in view he is going to name a fact-finding Commission to report on flood control, reclamation and water power development in the lower basin of the Colorado River, and to advise the Government on "the merits of the proposition as a whole."

Undoubtedly the new Commission will make a valuable report. This might seem advisable in no previous reports had been made covering the whole controversy. In this particular subject matter every known feature in the question had been gone over time and again, and Congress is the only organized institution in the United States that has had anything to do with the dam which does not know all about its aims and purposes.

In these circumstances everyone will wish the new Commission good luck in its efforts to educate the stupid Senate.

**OVER PRODUCTION**  
Newspaper editorials of late have been quoting economists who state that there is over production both in industry and in agriculture, and that in consequence there is some depression in many lines of industry and among the farmers. It may be so, but official Government statistics indicate that consumption is greater than it has ever been before in history. Thoughtful students of the subject are scanning very carefully the Detroit idea, expressed by Ford and others, to the effect that high wages has given laborers additional money so that they have been indulging in the purchase of automobiles and other expensive articles which formerly were coveted only by the rich. This explanation is given for the great increase in the number of consumers of the country. It all seems to be proved by the fact that there are more than twenty million owners of automobiles in the United States.

**FIXING THE WHITE HOUSE**  
Builders are at work rebuilding the third floor, the attic, the roof and the ceiling of the second floor of the White House. The job entails the construction of partitions, flooring, wiring, installation of new brass plumbing, a new heater, new bath tubs, and other conveniences and necessities of a modern dwelling. President and Mrs. Coolidge have left the White House for 129 days during which time repairs that will cost \$100,000 will be made.

**RAISING THE GAS TAX**  
The legislature of the State of Maryland has just voted its gas tax from ten to three and one-half cents a gallon, and there is a proposition before the lawmakers to add another cent. The first three and one-half cents will be devoted to greater road building. Maryland already has as good roads as any State in the Union, and its public-spirited men recognize the fact that the tremendous new developments in this old State have been brought about through the extension of its roads. Hence the new raise in gas taxes.

A proposition for another ancient gas tax is for the expressed purpose of eliminating grade crossings. It is coupled with a plan to tax the railroads for the balance needed to do away with all grade crossings.

The State of Virginia is operating under a four-cent gas tax, and it has been making progress on many new roads by relying wholly upon this resource. But it is backward as compared with its neighboring State of Maryland.

**MONOXIDE GAS**  
Physicians of the country have been reporting to the health officers in cities of large population their suspicion that the prevalence of throat troubles is traceable to monoxide gas.

**SOUTH BETHEL.**  
Gerald Walker of South Paris visited relatives and friends over the week end. William Mason was at Bethel one day last week.

Mont Brown is hauling wood for Frank Brooks.

Raymond Harthorne was at Albany recently.

Warren Brooks is working for the Tablets Spool Company at Lecke's Mills.

Charles Vashaw visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Vashaw, over the week end.

Spiral from here attended the dance at Lecke's Mills Saturday evening.

Mike Vashaw has been at home for a few days.

Lonis Knight, who has been working for son Charles Knight, and family, has returned to South Paris.

Anthony Berryman of Bryant Pond was in town over the week end.

Fred Edwards of Bethel village was in town Sunday.

Walter Yeagrie and Edgar Chase were at Bethel one day last week.

Mona Currier is at Frank Harthorne's.

A special meeting of the farm bureau county and community dairy project leaders is to be held Farmers' Week. It will be part of an interesting livestock program dealing briefly with the problem of vital importance to Maine agriculture—particularly dairying—the use of better sires.

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**THE Bethel Methodist Church, believing its goods worthy of public notice, has used this space for a year. Notice of: community activities, young people's work, activities of societies within the church, but more frequently idealistic truths have been displayed. We are confident that the "old sinners" of our country have been glad to read that God still lives, that all who have seen our advertisement have rejoiced that Christian Commodities are considered of supreme value. "For what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" Mark 8:36.**

**CHESTER B. OLIVER, Minister**

At the farm bureau federation meeting, Tuesday, March 29 at 1:30, H. H. Tolley of Washington, D. C., will speak on "Keeping Agricultural Production in Line with Market Requirements."

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